

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

Borough Lunatic Asylum.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT,

1881.



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PRINTED AT THE DAILY JOURNAL OFFICE, CLAYTON STREET.

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A LIST
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF VISITORS
AND OF THE
OFFICE-BEARERS,
FOR THE YEAR 1882.

Committee of Visitors.

1. THOMAS HEDLEY, Esq., CHAIRMAN,
2. THOMAS WILSON, Esq.
3. JOSEPH POLLARD, Esq.
4. BENJAMIN PLUMMER, Esq.
5. THOMAS LESSLIE GREGSON, Esq.
6. JOHN GEORGE FENWICK, Esq.
7. WILLIAM HASWELL STEPHENSON, Esq.
8. WILLIAM BOUTLAND WILKINSON, Esq.

Clerk of the Committee.

JOHN ATKINSON, SOLICITOR, POST OFFICE CHAMBERS,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Consulting Surgeons.

GEORGE YEOMAN HEATH, M.B.
GEORGE HALIBURTON HUME, M.D

R. H. B. WICKHAM, F.R.C.S. Ed., *Medical Superintendent.*
J. S. CRAMPTON, L.R.C.S., *Assistant Medical Officer*
W. BOWLAN, LL.D., *Chaplain.*
DAVID BRODIE, *Clerk of the Asylum.*
HELEN MARIA ROSS, *House Keeper.*
W. S. REID, *Head Nurse.*
GEORGE DUNCAN, *Head Attendant,*



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Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Lunatic Asylum.

REPORT 1881.

2ND JANUARY, 1882.

THE Committee of Visitors of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Lunatic Asylum have, in pursuance of the provisions of the “Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853,” to make the Seventeenth Annual Report to the Magistrates of the condition and management of the Institution.

On the 31st December, 1880, the number of patients on the books was 248 (viz., 120 male and 128 female). The admissions during 1881 were 107 (viz., 57 male and 50 female), and were chargeable in the following manner:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
As Private Patients	0	2	2
To the Newcastle Union.....	44	47	91
To the Berwick-upon-Tweed Union.....	13	0	13
To the Commissioners of Prisons....	0	1	1

The discharges were 63 (viz., 30 male and 33 female), and the deaths 28 (viz., 16 male and 12 female).

The average number daily resident was 253 (viz., 122 male and 131 female). The number of patients discharged recovered was 36, or about 33 per cent. of the admissions; and the percentage of deaths of the average number daily resident was about 11·06, and of the total number under treatment, 7·88.

The total number remaining on the books on the 31st Decem-

ber, 1881, was 264 (viz, 131 male and 133 female), being an increase of 16 as compared with last year. Of this number, 8 are chargeable as private patients, as against 7 last year; 243 are chargeable to the Newcastle Union, as against 241 last year; and 12 are chargeable to the Berwick-upon-Tweed Union. The Committee have agreed to receive the male pauper lunatics of the Union of Berwick-upon-Tweed, of whom there are generally about 12, at the rate of 14s. per week. There is sufficient accommodation in the male wards to permit them to do so, but they have been obliged to refuse all applications of a similar nature for female patients. The agreement between them and the Guardians of Berwick-upon-Tweed is terminable by six months' notice on either side.

The Committee have regularly visited the Asylum, according to the prescriptions of the statute, and have always found it in excellent order. The patients, who are afforded an opportunity of making any statement they wish to individual members of the Committee, always appear comfortable, tidy, and well cared for.

The alterations and improvements in the building have not been important. Considerable progress has been made with the airing courts. The large one in the male division has been completely planted out, and it is expected that the corresponding one in the female division will be finished this year.

The Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum on the 2nd March.

The Committee have great pleasure in again bearing testimony to the careful and able manner in which their Medical Superintendent, Mr. Wiekham, has attended to the general management

of the Asylum, in which he has been well supported by the Medical Assistant and the other officers of the Institution.

The important duties of chaplain have also been well attended to by Dr. Bowlan.

Mr. John Bulman, for some years a constant attender as one of the Visiting Justices, has ceased to be one, to the regret of his colleagues, in consequence of having removed from the Borough to the South of England.

The Committee will shortly receive the Annual Medical Report from Mr. Wickham, which, with the statistical tables and a statement of the receipts and expenditure in connexion with the maintenance account, shall be printed and circulated amongst the Magistrates.

(Signed)	THOMAS HEDLEY.
	JOSEPH POLLARD.
	B. PLUMMER.
	THOS. LESSLIE GREGSON.
	J. G. FENWICK.
	THOMAS WILSON.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE BOROUGH ASYLUM,

2ND MARCH, 1881.

There are but few vacant beds in the main building now on the male side, and the females appear to be a few above the estimated number for proper accommodation. More beds, 50 to 60, could be obtained at the farm, but only at the cost of depriving the married attendants of their lodgings there. The Borough will, in all probability, be much extended within a few years; the pressure for accommodation at that date should engage the early attention of the Committee, and some place to meet it should be considered by them. A minor affair—but which also requires attention—is the overcrowded day space in No. 2 Ward, where the more violent male patients are associated. Want of day space is a fruitful cause of quarrels and assaults among irritable lunatics.

We saw all the patients. In the male division there are 120; on the female side there are 134. The total number, 254, comprises 7 private cases, all save one being women.

The admissions have been 54 of men and 41 of women since our colleagues were here in February, 1880; and 29 discharges of males and 35 of females are recorded. Half of the discharged had recovered.

Thirty deaths have occurred, the great majority—22 of them—on the men's side. General paralysis accounts for 7 deaths; and 2 male patients died of epilepsy, no person being present at their deaths during the night. One was found dead lying on his back, the other in a kneeling posture. The absence of attendants cannot be affirmed to have been the cause of these patients' deaths, but there is no continuous night supervision of persons suffering from fits in this Asylum.

The male epileptics are at present 16, of whom 9 only could be generally associated in a dormitory; the female epileptics generally fit for such association are 7, of the whole number, 9. This class of patients is visited by the general night attendant in each division every two hours as a rule, and often once hourly. The visitors are of opinion that they would not be justified in the outlay which would arise from the employment of special night attendants for the epileptics here.

There have been 18 *post mortem* examinations and 3 inquests, but there has been no death except from natural causes. We found but 2 men and 5 women in bed. One of each sex was so treated for excitement. No patient was in seclusion nor under restraint. Men and women were quiet during our inspection, and the only complaints were of improper detention, brought forward by patients manifestly unfit for discharge.

There is a Swede who seems to be well enough for transfer to his own country, though he could not be discharged here with safety, but hitherto difficulties have not been overcome, which prevent the transfer. We recommend now a direct appeal by the Committee to the Local Government Board (if the Guardians would join) for their assent to the necessary passage money being paid by the latter for this man's conveyance to his native place, Gottenburgh.

Five female patients wore special strong dresses to-day. Mr. Wickham has introduced for such dresses a new pattern, by no means unsightly; the material is linen. Bedding was, throughout the Asylum to-day, in excellent order. The wooden dado in the lower wards looks well; it has been completed at the cost of £200, or thereabouts. The papering of the walls in the dormitories is varnished, and wears excellently. The deficiency of store rooms is still visible in several directions.

The bathing arrangements are satisfactory, but the frost has much interfered with the general supply of water in the lavatories and closets. Curtains on rods would be a boon in the

female general bath-room to many women, and we think that they should be supplied.

There is the same dietary as at the time of our colleagues' visit in 1880. The dinner to-day was barley broth, with meat (three ounces, cooked, for each person) and turnips; it appeared to be generally approved by the patients, the women, however, leaving more on their plates than the men did. Beer is allowed to the greater number of both sexes, and the female workers have tea in the afternoon. All are in bed before eight.

Recreations are as heretofore reported. 35 men work on the land, 76 males are more or less usefully employed; many of them were, before admission here, ironworkers. 10 females assist in the laundry; the average number of women working is returned as 90. 8 men and 20 women are confined to airing courts. The court used by No. 2 female patients has been enlarged, and there and in all the other courts seats and sheds have been placed, which were much required.

There appears to be a good library for the patients, but the books were not, when we visited the wards, visible there, only a single volume of the *Graphic* here and there; and no newspapers were in the patients' reach, or in their hands, even on the male side.

The ordinary day attendants are 11 men, including a joiner who acts as an attendant, and 10 women. 3 of the men and 2 of the women have not yet seen twelve months' service. The Medical Superintendent speaks well of the staff, but he has under consideration some changes in their rates of remuneration. At present the men enter at £26 and rise to £35 per annum; the women begin at £16 and go up to £24.* The head male attendant has £55 yearly; the head nurse £45.

The arrangements for divine service are not new. There is a sprinkling of Jews among the patients; there are many Methodists, and not a few Roman Catholics. These last are visited occasionally by a priest, but the bulk are demented.

* See Appendix III.

Seclusion is recorded of 11 men, on 81 occasions, for a total duration of $643\frac{1}{2}$ hours. One man, a violent epileptic, is credited with 50 of these occasions and 472 hours. Three females have been secluded on nine occasions, for a total of 60 hours. Two women have worn a camisole on six occasions for a period of 54 hours, to prevent self-injury; and one male has been similarly treated nine times, for $116\frac{1}{2}$ hours, for surgical reasons. The Case Books are well kept up, and Mr. Wickham seems to know his patients well.

CHARLES PALMER PHILLIPS,	} Commissioners
W. RHYS WILLIAMS,	
	) in Lunacy.

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

9th January, 1882.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Seventeenth Annual Report, with the Statistical Tables for 1881.

On the 1st of January, 1881, there were in the Asylum 248 patients (viz., 120 men and 128 women), and on the 31st of December, 1881, there were 264 (viz., 131 men and 133 women). The average number daily resident was 253 (viz., 122 men and 131 women), and the total number under treatment was 355 (viz., 177 men and 178 women), as against 251 and 334 respectively in 1880.

The admissions were 107 (viz., 57 men and 50 women) of which number the Union of Newcastle-upon-Tyne contributed 92, being more by 2 than in 1880; 13 were from the Union of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 2 were *private* patients.

The discharges were 63, of which number 36 were "recovered" (viz., 17 men and 19 women), 9 were "relieved" and 18 "not improved." The per centage of the "recoveries," calculated on the admissions, is 33·6 (viz., 29·8 of the men and 38·0 of the women); but from the total of the admissions may fairly be subtracted the 13 Berwick-upon-Tweed cases, many of whom had been confined for several years, and who had accordingly been included already in the statistics of the Asylum to which they were originally sent, and all of whom are, it is to be feared, cases of whose recovery there is little prospect. This being done, the per centage of recoveries stands at 38·3.

The deaths were 28 (viz., 16 men and 12 women), as against 26 in 1880, being a per centage of 11·1 of the average number resident, and of 7·9 of the total number under treatment. The

considerable difference between these two ratios is explained by Table VII., to which further reference shall be made presently.

The general statistics of the Asylum are as follows :—Since it was opened in June, 1865, there have been admitted 1,314 (viz., 697 men and 617 women), of whom 125 were “ re-admissions,” that is to say, had been certified as insane, at least once before, and sent to this Asylum. It is possible that many of the remainder may have been in other Asylums, and it is known of some that such is the case, but there is no trustworthy nor complete record of the circumstance. Of the 1,314 admissions, 406 (viz., 174 men and 232 women) have been discharged “ recovered,” being a per centage of about 30·9 ; 313 (viz., 168 men and 145 women) have been discharged “ not recovered;” and 331 (viz., 224 men and 107 women) have died. The male deaths, it will be observed, continue to be more than twice the female.

Of the admissions in 1881, if the Berwick-upon-Tweed cases be omitted, very nearly one-half, or 46, were sent here, as will be seen by reference to Table VIII., within three months of the insanity exhibiting itself, and in the most of these cases the disorder had not lasted many days. The propriety of this cannot be too firmly insisted on, and its truth is shown by an inspection of the “ recovery” columns of the same Table, in which, of the total of 36 cases, 19, or nearly 53 per cent., are those in which early treatment in the Asylum had been resorted to. Respecting the condition of the admissions as to marriage, an account of which is given in Table X., it is necessary to premise that by the census of 1871 the proportion of married people to single of both sexes, in England and Wales, was as 1 is to 1·74.* The alleged *causes* of the insanity in the admissions, given in Table XI., show that of the 50 women admitted, 12 cases, or nearly one-fourth, were distinctly traceable to disorders connected with child bearing, while there were other cases in which, though this could not be given as the direct cause, it had played an important part.

* The actual figures are :— 7,831,890 married, 13,603,001 single, and 1,277,375 widowed.

In connexion with Table XI., it will not be overlooked that 11 or more than 10 per cent. of the admissions are due to the intemperate use of stimulating liquors: and it is necessary to add that there were other cases which had been much aggravated by the addiction to this vice, though another had to be assigned as the primary cause. Whether such intemperance be the cause of the insanity, or the insanity be the cause of the intemperance, will probably never be settled, and advocates of either theory will always be ready to argue the question; but the fact remains that much insanity, and that of a deadly character, as will be seen by reference to the death column of the same table, is produced, or greatly aggravated by the intemperate use of inebriating liquors.

Not less saddening, and certainly more hopeless, is the account which is given of the admissions in Table IX. It appears that of the total of 107, 40, or considerably more than one-third, were affected with insanity when between the ages of 31 and 40 years, or in the prime of life. And this proportion is all the greater when it is borne in mind that the number of people of that age at the census of 1871 is less by 620,000 than that of the preceding decade. Taking a larger view, it is shown that 81, or about 75 per cent. of the total number admitted were between the ages of 21 and 50 years, or at the most useful period of their lives. The proportion of people of that age to the total population of 1871 was 30·14 per cent., from whence it appears that the proportion of patients of that age to the total admitted is two and a half times as much as it ought to be.

The "recoveries," according to Table VIII., show, as has been already remarked, that by far the greater number have been those of cases in which early treatment was resorted to. In Table VII. a further proof of the benefit to be derived from this is shown by the fact that of the 36 cases discharged "recovered," 29, or 80 per cent., were sent away with less than twelve months' residence here, and of those 29, 20 did not require six months' treatment. The numbers dwindle very perceptibly as the time of their deten-

tion rolls on ; and, after a residence of seven years, no cases presented themselves in 1881 as fit for discharge "recovered."

If, as has been shown, insanity is a disease of maturity, so one is gratified to be able to demonstrate that it is also at that time of life more capable of successful treatment. That which assails those of less than twenty years is frequently associated with some incurable physical ailment, which is of itself a sufficient reason for the hopeless character of the mental disorder ; while that to which those of advanced years succumb is generally due, in a great measure, to failing natural powers. Constitutional diseases seldom fail to call attention to their existence before manhood, and when they do not get beyond control, the fact is often referable to strength of mind as much as to anything else. In Table IX. it is shown that of the 36 recoveries, 31 were of cases between the ages of 21 and 40 years.

There is another class of discharges of which little or nothing is said as a rule in Annual Reports, but it is sufficiently interesting, and is every year becoming more so. The "non recoveries" are, generally speaking, of two kinds : those which are transferred to Asylums, Workhouses, and other institutions, and those which are removed to the charge of relatives. The demand for accommodation here is becoming urgent, especially in the female wards ; and for other reasons also, every encouragement is given to relatives to remove those who are sufficiently improved to warrant such a step. The responsibilities to yourselves and to me are not light, but much good is done, and much happiness caused by pursuing this course. Every one with experience of the insane knows that there are certain patients who, though obviously of disordered intellect, have learned to conceal delusions and other symptoms sufficiently to prevent them from being dangerous to the public peace, and when such patients have judicious relatives with leisure enough to look after them properly, a sojourn with them, if it be only for a few months, is likely to be highly appreciated. Not a little firmness, however, is required to resist the importunity of the

relatives of patients which are not suitable cases for such treatment. It is difficult for them to believe that a man who is quiet and orderly and industrious here, will not be the same outside; but so it is in fact, as is apparent when, following one's inclination rather than one's judgment, a patient is improperly discharged. It should be remembered that though they appear so industrious in Asylums, the actual amount of work done, considering their numbers, is not great.

Of the deaths, there is little to be said. The causes are set forth in Table VI., and will be seen to be those usual in asylums. 19 of the 28 were Cerebral, and of these 10 were different forms of insanity alone. Table VII. shows that calculating the deaths on the average number resident gives an undue percentage, because, of the total 28, 5 died who had been here less than one month. The admission of such cases as these hardly affects that average, while it perceptibly increases the total number under treatment, on which the percentage should be calculated. One death, for instance, which was due to acute mania, occurred in less than a week after admission, and there were others whose residence here was nearly as short.

I am able again to speak in high terms of the conduct of the officers and servants of the Asylum.

With many thanks for your invariable kindness to myself,

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

R. H. B. WICKHAM,

Medical Superintendent.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE I.

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1881.

				M.	F.	Total.
In the Asylum, 1st January, 1881				120	128	248
	M.	F.	Total.			
Admitted for the first time during the Year	49	38	87			
Re-admitted during the Year	8	12	20	57	50	107
Total under treatment				177	178	355
Discharged—						
Recovered	17	19	36			
Relieved	5	4	9			
Not Improved	8	10	18			
Died	16	12	28			
Total discharged and died				46	45	91
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1881				131	133	264
Average number daily resident				122	131	253

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths from the opening of the Asylum to the present date, 31st December, 1881.

				M.	F.	Total.
Admitted during the period of 16½ Years				647	542	1189
Re-admitted				50	75	125
Total number admitted				697	617	1314
	M.	F.	Total.			
Discharged—						
Recovered	174	232	406			
Relieved	65	62	127			
Not Improved	103	83	186			
Died	224	107	331			
Total number discharged and died during 16½ Years				566	484	1050
Remaining in the Asylum on the 31st December, 1881				131	133	264
Average number daily resident during 16½ Years..				101·3	112·2	213·5

TABLE IV.,

Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the number of each Year remaining on the 31st December, 1881.

Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions, Discharged, and Died in 1881.								Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December, 1881.								Remaining of each Year's Admissions on 31st Dec., 1881.									
Year.	New Cases.		Re-lapsed Cases.	Total.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Died.		Males.	Fem.	Total.						
	Males.	Fem.			Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.				Males.	Fem.	Total.			
1865.....	58	56	...	114	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	4	7	6	13	1	2	3	6	9	26	22	48	21	20	41
1866.....	18	25	3	47	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	13	17	...	6	6	...	3	10	6	16	3	2	5
1867.....	19	14	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	11	17	...	...	...	...	1	13	5	18	...	1	9
1868.....	29	22	2	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	22	2	2	...	...	...	17	5	22	...	7	2
1869.....	26	22	3	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	20	5	4	9	...	...	10	7	17	...	2	2
1870.....	68	103	2	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	27	43	13	18	31	...	...	28	18	46	...	6	9
1871.....	63	34	5	106	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	21	21	42	14	2	16	...	...	19	6	25	...	3	1
1872.....	48	35	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	21	32	3	3	6	...	...	7	7	14	...	3	4
1873.....	21	25	3	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	7	15	1	3	4	...	...	9	4	13	...	3	8
1874.....	28	29	4	67	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	14	21	35	5	1	6	...	...	6	6	12	...	5	11
1875.....	28	22	2	58	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	9	6	15	1	1	7	...	...	12	7	19	...	5	10
1876.....	24	19	1	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	13	20	4	1	5	...	...	7	2	9	...	5	10
1877.....	31	18	4	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	13	21	2	3	5	...	...	15	...	15	...	8	13
1878.....	64	25	5	99	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	12	13	25	2	5	7	...	...	18	3	21	...	11	8
1879.....	28	26	3	60	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	10	12	22	5	2	7	...	...	12	5	6	...	7	19
1880.....	45	24	9	91	6	5	11	1	1	2	3	4	6	13	13	26	4	3	7	...	...	15	5	20	...	17	29
1881.....	49	38	8	107	9	12	21	3	1	4	4	4	7	9	12	21	3	1	4	...	...	7	3	10	...	33	68
Total	647	542	50	1314	17	19	36	5	4	9	8	10	18	28	174	232	406	65	62	127	103	83	186	224	107	331	131	133	264
				Summary of the Total Admissions.										Total.															
				Per Centage of Cases Recovered										25.0		37.6		30.9											
				" " " Relieved.....										9.3		10.0		9.7											
				" " " Not Improved										14.1		13.4		14.1											
				" " " Dead.....										32.1		17.4		25.2											
				" " " Remaining										18.8		21.6		20.1											
														100.0		100.0		100.0											

TABLE V.,

Showing the Form of Mental Disease in those Admitted and in those Discharged Recovered during the Year 1881.

	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGED RECOVERED.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Mania	19	17	36	11	3	14
„ Epileptic	7	3	10	...	...	...
„ Puerperal .....	...	5	5	...	2	2
Monomania	9	15	24	6	14	20
Dementia	8	5	13	...	...	...
General Paralysis	4	2	6	..	...	...
Other forms of Insanity	8	3	11	...	...	...
Congenital .....	...	...	...	...	...	..
Not Insane	2	...	2	...	...	...
Total.....	57	50	107	17	19	36

TABLE VI..

Showing the Causes of Death during the Year 1881.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	M.	F.	Total.
CEREBRAL AND SPINAL :—			
General Paralysis	3	2	5
Mania	2	2	4
Epilepsy	1	1	2
Softening of the Brain	2	..	2
Apoplexy	2	2	4
Encephalitis.....	1	...	1
Melancholia.....	1	...	1
THORACIC :—			
Disease of the Heart	1	1	2
Phthisis	1	2	3
Bronchitis	1	...	1
OTHER DISEASES :—			
Dysentery	1	...	1
Old Age .....	...	2	2
Total..	16	12	28

TABLE VII.

Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died during the Year 1881.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	RECOVERED.			DIED.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Less than 1 month	2	...	2	4	1	5
From 1 to 3 months	2	4	6	1	...	1
.. 3 to 6 ..	3	9	12	2	3	5
.. 6 to 9 ..	4	3	7	1	...	1
.. 9 to 12 ..	1	1	2	1	...	1
.. 1 to 2 years	3	1	4	4	...	4
.. 2 to 3 ..	1	...	1	1	...	1
.. 3 to 4 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. 4 to 5 ..	...	1	1	..	...	...
.. 5 to 6 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. 6 to 7 ..	1	...	1	...	1	1
.. 7 to 8 ..	...	...	...	...	2	2
.. 8 to 9 ..	...	...	...	1	...	1
.. 9 to 10 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. 10 to 11 ..	...	...	..	...	1	1
.. 11 to 12 ..	...	...	..	...	...	...
.. 12 to 13 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. 13 to 14 ..	...	...	...	...	1	1
.. 14 to 15 ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
.. 15 to 16 ..	..	...	...	...	...	...
.. 16 to 17 ..	...	...	...	1	3	4
Total.....	17	19	36	16	12	28

TABLE VIII.

Showing the duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1881.

CLASS.	DURATION OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION, IN FOUR CLASSES.									
	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.				DEATHS.		
	M.	F.	Total.	Recovered.		Not Recovered.		M.	F.	Total.
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
FIRST CLASS—First attack, and within three months of admission	19	27	46	10	9	19	4	4	8	14
SECOND CLASS—First attack, upwards of three months and within twelve months of admission	8	6	14	4	...	4	...	2	2	4
THIRD CLASS—Not first attack, and within twelve months of admission	10	11	21	...	5	5	1	8	9	2
FOURTH CLASS—First attack or not, but of more than twelve months before admission	10	4	14	...	3	3	2	...	2	6
Not known...	10	2	12	3	2	5	6	...	2	2
Total	57	50	107	17	19	36	13	14	27	28

TABLE IX.,
[Showing the Ages of the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1881.]

AGES.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Not more than 20 years	2	1	3	1	..	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
From 21 to 30 years	12	12	24	10	8	18	2	2	4	2	1	3
" 31 to 40 "	19	21	40	5	8	13	3	3	6	6	4	10
" 41 to 50 "	9	8	17	1	2	3	2	2	4	3	2	5
" 51 to 60 "	8	3	11	...	1	1	3	3	6	2	2	4
" 61 to 70 "	5	3	8	...	...	...	3	3	6	3	2	5
" 71 to 80 " .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" 81 to 90 " .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	2	...	2	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Total	57	50	107	17	19	36	13	14	27	16	12	28

TABLE X.,
Showing the Condition as to Marriage in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1881.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.						DEATHS.		
				Recovered.			Not Recovered.					
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Married	21	25	46	1	11	12	4	7	11	10	3	13
Single	33	16	49	16	6	22	9	4	13	4	7	11
Widowed.....	1	8	9	...	2	2	...	3	3	2	2	4
Unknown	2	1	3	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total	57	50	107	17	19	36	13	14	27	16	12	28

TABLE XI,

Showing the ascribed Causes of the Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1881.

CAUSES.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES.				DEATHS.		
	M.	F.	Total.	Recovered.		Not Recovered.		M.	F.	Total.
				M.	F.	Total.	Total.			
MORAL.—Domestic trouble, &c. ....	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Adverse circumstances, &c.	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Mental anxiety, worry, &c.	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Religious excitement.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Love affairs, &c. ....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fright, nervous shock, &c.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PHYSICAL.—Intemperance (in drink) ..	7	4	11	3	2	5	...	4	1	5
Intemperance (sexual)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral disease.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Self abuse (sexual).....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over exertion . ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stroke	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Accident or injury.....	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
Pregnancy .....	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Parturition, &c. ....	...	7	7	...	3	3	...	...	1	1
Lactation .. ....	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Uterine and ovarian disorders.....	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Puberty	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Change of life.....	...	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Fevers .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Privation, &c.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Old age .....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other bodily disorders	6	5	11	1	...	...	...	3	2	5
Previous attacks .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hereditary influence, ascertained	9	6	15	4	3	7	...	1	...	...
Congenital defect, ascertained	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other ascertained causes	2	2	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	...
Unknown	14	10	24	1	...	...	...	2	6	8
Total.....	57	50	107	17	19	36	27	16	12	28

APPENDIX II.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Balance Statement of the Income and Expenditure during the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

[illegible]

D. BRODIE, CLERK OF THE ASYLUM.

8th February, 1882—Examined and found correct,

GEORGE GRAY, AUDITOR.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

BUILDING AND REPAIR ACCOUNT.

Balance Statement of Income and Expenditure during the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1st.—To Balance of Cash—Treasurer.....	263	7 9	Jan. 1st.—By Arrears due Maintenance Account		1079 12 0
” ” ” Clerk of Asylum	31	3 10	Dec. 31st. — „ Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	58 4 5	
Dec. 31st.—To Cash—Corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne	909	16 6	” ” Ordinary Repairs	206 9 6	
” ” House Rent	13	0 0	” ” Additions, Alterations, and Improvements	175 13 8	
” ” Sundries Sold	1	5 5	” ” Wages	182 14 8	
” ” Berwick-upon-Tweed Town Council (25 and 26 Viet., cap. 3, sec. 6)	53	11 7	” ” Pensions	45 0 0	
” Arrears—Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Balance due to Maintenance Account)	977	13 6	” ” Miscellaneous	3 16 0	
			” ” Balance of Cash :—		671 18 3
			” ” Treasurer	525 8 8	
			” ” Clerk of Asylum	21 6 7	
					546 15 3
					£2298 5 6

D. BRODIE, CLERK OF THE ASYLUM.

8th February, 1882.—Examined and found correct,

GEORGE GRAY, AUDITOR.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Average Cost per Week per Patient for the Year 1881.

Headings of Expenditure.	Amount.	Less Sales.	Average.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
Provisions	2874 18 7	89 10 11	4 2 ³ / ₈
Clothing.....	808 13 3	4 11 7	1 2 ⁴ / ₈
Salaries and Wages	1957 1 1	..	2 11 ³ / ₈
Necessaries	596 7 5	...	0 10 ⁶ / ₈
Surgery and Dispensary	18 7 5	...	0 0 ³ / ₈
Wines, Spirits, and Porter.....	52 15 0	..	0 1
Furniture and Bedding	495 5 9	0 17 10	0 8 ⁷ / ₈
Garden and Farm.....	352 14 7	56 10 6	0 5 ³ / ₈
Miscellaneous	239 10 5	...	0 4 ³ / ₈
	7395 13 6	151 10 10	10 11
Less Sales	151 10 10		
Nett Cost and Average.....	7244 2 8		10 11

APPENDIX III.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

REGULATIONS

FOR

THE PAY OF MALE ATTENDANTS.

From the 1st day of April, 1881. and until further notice, the Attendants will be divided into three classes, viz., *First*, *Second*, and *Third*.

The pay of *First Class Attendants* will be at the rate of £35 a year, increasing to £40 a year by an annual increase of £1.

The pay of *Second Class Attendants* will be at the rate of £30 a year, increasing to £34 a year by an annual increase of £1.

The pay of *Third Class Attendants* will be at the rate of £26 a year for the first three months, at the rate of £27 a year for the second three months, at the rate of £28 a year for the third three months, and at the rate of £29 a year after that date.

Attendants of the *First Class* are those who have been promoted to the charge of a Ward, and retained in that office.

Attendants of the *Second Class* are those who are not in the charge of a Ward but who have been for upwards of one year in the service of this Asylum, and whose conduct has merited promotion from the *Third Class*. An Attendant placed temporarily in the charge of a Ward during the absence, for such reason as is approved of by the Superintendent, of the *First Class* Attendant of the Ward, will not receive extra pay for the performance of this duty, but such time, if it exceed seven days at one time, will, subject in each case to the sanction of the Superintendent, be permitted to count as time served in the *First Class*, if he should be promoted to the *First Class*.

Attendants of the *Third Class* are those who have been for less than one year in the service of this Asylum ; or who, having been for upwards of one year, have not been promoted to the *Second Class*.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.

REGULATIONS

FOR

THE PAY OF FEMALE NURSES.

From the 1st day of April, 1881, and until further notice, the Nurses will be divided into three classes, viz., *First*, *Second*, and *Third*.

The pay of *First Class Nurses* will be at the rate of £21 a year, increasing to £25 a year by an annual increase of £1.

The pay of *Second Class Nurses* will be at the rate of £18 a year, increasing to £20 a year by an annual increase of £1.

The pay of *Third Class Nurses* will be at the rate of £16 a year for the first six months, and at the rate of £17 a year after that date.

Nurses of the *First Class* are those who have been promoted to the charge of a Ward, and retained in that office.

Nurses of the *Second Class* are those who are not in the charge of a Ward, but who have been for upwards of one year in the service of this Asylum, and whose conduct has merited promotion from the Third Class. A Nurse who has been placed temporarily in the charge of a Ward, during the absence, for such reason as is approved of by the Superintendent, of the First Class Nurse of the Ward, will not receive extra pay for the performance of this duty ; but such time, if it exceed seven days at one time, will, subject in each case to the sanction of the Superintendent, be permitted to count as time served in the First Class, if she should be promoted to the First Class.

Nurses of the *Third Class* are those who have been for less than one year in the service of this Asylum ; or who, having been for upwards of one year, have not been promoted to the Second Class.

APPENDIX IV.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH ASYLUM—DIET TABLE.

	BREAKFAST—8.15 A.M.										DINNER—1 P.M.										SUPPER—6.15 P.M.							
	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.					Males.		Females.					
	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Tea.	Bread.	Butter.	Coffee.	Tea.
Sunday	8 oz.	1	1	...	9 oz.	1	1	...	8 oz.	1	1	...	8 oz.	1	1	...	8 oz.	1	1	...	8 oz.	1	1	...	8 oz.	1	1	...
Monday	8 oz.	1	...	1	9 oz.	...	...	1	8 oz.	...	...	1	8 oz.	...	...	1	8 oz.	...	...	1	8 oz.	...	...	1	8 oz.	...	...	1
Tuesday	8 oz.	1	...	...	6 oz.	1	...	...	8 oz.	1	...	...	8 oz.	1	...	...	8 oz.	1	...	...	8 oz.	1	...	...	8 oz.	1	...	...
Wednesday	8 oz.	1	...	1	6 oz.	...	...	1	8 oz.	1	...	...	8 oz.	1	...	...	8 oz.	1	...	...	8 oz.	1	...	...	8 oz.	1	...	...
Thursday	8 oz.	1	1	...	6 oz.	1	1	...	8 oz.	1	1	...	8 oz.	1	1	...	8 oz.	1	1	...	8 oz.	1	1	...	8 oz.	1	1	...
Friday	8 oz.	1	...	1	6 oz.	...	...	1	8 oz.	1	...	...	8 oz.	1	...	...	8 oz.	1	...	...	8 oz.	1	...	...	8 oz.	1	...	...
Saturday	8 oz.	1	1	...	6 oz.	1	1	...	8 oz.	1	1	...	8 oz.	1	1	...	8 oz.	1	1	...	8 oz.	1	1	...	8 oz.	1	1	...

Tea for 100 persons to contain 1lb. of Tea, 4lbs. of Sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. Milk. (Milk from the Farm.)
Coffee for 100 persons to contain 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Coffee, 4lbs. of Sugar, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. Milk. (Milk from the Farm.)
(a). Tinned Corned Beef or Mutton.
Meat and Potato Pie for 100 persons to contain 28 lbs. of Meat uncooked and with bone, 24lbs. Flour, 3lbs. Suet or Dripping.
Irish Stew for 100 persons to contain same quantity of Meat and Potatoes as on Sundays.
(b). Tinned Meat and Potato Pie for 100 persons to contain same quantity of Meat and Potatoes as on Sundays, with 20lbs. of Flour, Seasoning, &c.
Soup on Wednesday to contain, for 100 persons, Liquor of Meat boiled same day, with 6lbs. barley, 3lbs. Rice, 3lbs. Peas, 16lbs. Cabbage, Seasoning, &c.
Soup on Saturday to contain, for 100 persons, 12lbs. of Trough Beef, with 6lbs. Barley, 3lbs. Rice, 3lbs. Peas, 16lbs. Cabbage, Seasoning, &c.
(c). Rice Pudding for 100 persons to contain 24 lbs. of Rice, 4lbs. Currants, and 3lbs. Sugar.
(d). Dumpling Pudding for 100 persons to contain 24 lbs. of Flour, 4lbs. of Preserves, and 3lbs. Suet.
Extra Diet for Workers—2oz. Bread, 1oz. Che se, and Half-pint Beer for Luncheon.
Extra Diet for Laundry—2oz. Tea, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Sugar, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4lb. Loaves weekly.
Extra Diet for Sewing Room—3oz Tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Sugar, 1 4lb. Loaf, and 2oz. Butter on Tuesdays.
Extra Diet for Sick and Debilitated—according to Medical Order.

